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SAMPSON'S POWERS UNLIMITED.

COMPLETE MASTER OF NAVAL OPERA-

TIONS OFF SANTIAGO.

Washington, June 7.-The extent of Sampson's

attack on the Santiago defences has brought out

one fact clearly, namely, that he has practically

In short, it is said that Admiral Sampson is

complete master of the tactical and strategic

operations by the naval forces off Santiago.

This is in line with the policy approved by the

highest naval authorities. Captain Mahan, a

standard work on "Sea Power," that it is for the

naval commander-in-chief to organize and direct his offensive or defensive operations.

referring to the brilliant lesson afforded by Nel-

on, Rodney, Farragut and other great com-

manders-in-chief, he gives them credit for work-

ing out and executing the splendid campaigns

under their direction, without orders or restraint

made in this general principle is that the centre

of government shapes general policies, and the

naval campaigns are directed toward the exc-

cution of this general purpose of the Govern-

In the present case the authorities here have

from outside authority.

The only reservation

sember of the War Board, brings out in his

FORKS and SPOONS

in compact chests holding upward

of three dozen pieces; particularly

WEDDING GIFTS

BROADWAY & 19TH STREET

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during time of peace at Cayo Smith," and, in addition, the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes is

The Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba

reports that the American fire did not dismount

one piece of artillery, and he says that nine of

the American vessels "disappeared from sight

The Spanish Army losses, according to the of-

chief, four officers and twenty-one soldiers

wounded. The Spanish Navy losses are reported

to be one chief and five sailors killed and one

officer and twelve sailors wounded. The Span-

losses are believed to be considerable.

such an unequal combat."

Captain-General Blanco has congratulated

General Linares, the Spanish Military Comman-

der at Santiago de Cuba, and those who took

part in the fighting, saying he will call the attention of the Spanish Government to the heroism exhibited by all the Spanish forces in

BRITISH ADMIRAL ON HOBSON'S DEED.

London, June 7 .- Admiral Sir John Colomb writes as follows to a morning newspaper with

reference to the situation at Santiago de Cuba:

a unique idea, though blocking up an enemy's

harbor by sinking ships at the entrance is not

vantage is that the peculiar policy of Ad-

miral Sampson is the policy of greater Ad-

mirals, especially of Lord Nelson, which was

to tempt a blockaded fleet to put to sea in order

that it might be fallen upon and destroyed;

for when this has been done a blockading fleet

"Sampson wants every ship that can be

spared, and if the Spanish ships are really

blocked in much of his blockading force may

be detached. Still, our policy in a like case

would not block the channel, and would only have left a squadron off Santiago large enough

to make a fair fight should Cervera determine to try his fortunes. Nevertheless, Admiral

Sampson's action confirms what naval men

who are also students of naval history have

always insisted upon, that the entry of war-

ships into the ports of an enemy was no more

"All through this war, however, what was

expected by the advanced school of naval think-

ers, and a thing upon which, indeed, much

satting ships.

Santiago.

is relieved to carry out other duties.

What may be noted, however, with ad-

"I am inclined to think that for the purpose of blocking the egress of a hostile war squadron this operation of sinking the Merrimac is

reports, are one soldier killed and one

admitted to have been "slightly damaged."

before dark.

INFANTA MARIA TERESA.

Spanish cruiser said to have been sunk in Santiago Harbor.

some distance east of Aguadores and near the | ish version of the affair says "the American

maintained throughout the greater part

of yesterday an attack by land on Santiago de

Cube, and the Spanish reports say the gar-

lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The military commander of Santiago de Cuba

scknowledges the following casualties among

the land forces: Colonel Ordonez, Captain

Sanchez, Lieutenant Yrizar, of the artillery, and

Pares and Garcia, both Spanish officers, were

The Spaniards also admit that twenty-one in-

fantry soldiers were severely wounded, and

say one soldier was killed. But it is believed

the losses of the Spaniards were much heavier.

LANDING OF TROOPS EFFECTED.

partly dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mer-

cedes, and five sailors and an ensign were killed.

The Spanish sailors wounded, it is asserted,

The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal

of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser

Reina Mercedes, and they say Morro Castle

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of

American troops was effected near Daiquiri,

station of the railroad connecting with Santiago

inferred that the Americans were victorious, and

It is said that only five hundred American

pelled to fice from the fortifications they were

Finally, there is a report current at Cape Hay-

tien that the Spanish first-class armored cruiser

Maria Teresa was sunk yesterday by the fire

It is further reported here that the Cuban

forces attacked Santiago by land during the

American bombardment, inflicting heavy losses

MADRID REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

patch has been received here from Havana:

Madrid, June 7 .- The following official dis-

Colonel Aldea, commanding a Spanish col-

umn, has had some sharp fighting with a body

an American force near Santiago de Cuba. Two

American warships protected the landing party.

"It is supposed that the renewal of the bom-

bardment of Santiago de Cuba, lasting from 8

to 11 o'clock on Monday morning, was intended

to distract the attention of the Spanlards, and

enable the landing to be effected without mo-

A later dispatch from General Aldea says not

one of his soldiers was hit by the American

shells, which, he asserts, fell among the in-

ACCOUNT FROM SPANISH SOURCES.

(Copyright: 1895; The Associated Press.)

Havana, June 6, 10 p. m. (Delayed in trans-

The result of the operations is not known.

defending.

shows great gaping breaches in its walls.

In the naval force, the Spanlards say that

severely wounded.

firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas inshore battery opposite them, raining rapid-

unlimited power as to the time and character of an attack, and that he is unhampered by re-AWFUL DESTRUCTION BY HEAVY GUNS strictions from Washington. The exact nature The Brooklyn closed to eight hundred yards, f his orders has never been made public, but a naval official in a position to know what they and then the destruction caused by her guns and are said that Admiral Sampson had greater power conferred upon him than had ever been given to any commander-in-chief. It was for him to decide on the time for an attack, and the place and manner of its execution. He may attack before troops arrive, or, in his discretion,

to the elevation of the guns. Many of the

After the fleet had retired the Spanlards returned to some of their guns, and sent twelve stances the naval authorities here have no

deavor to do strict justice to both parties. A case in point is that of the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, with a load of provisions Dr. Lyon's for Manzanillo, Cuba. The American Consul has protested that these provisions were intended for the Spanish forces. The general belief is however, that they are not contraband. The matter is under the consideration of the Attor-Tooth Powder

ney-General. "In the case of the newspaper dispatch boats, the Government has decided that these can enter for coal whenever they choose. There are no fewer than five here to-day from Santiago."

CAUCUS ON THE REVENUE BILL

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE CON-FERENCE COMMITTEE AGREE ON IMPORTANT ITEMS.

Washington, June 7.-The Republican mem bers of the Conference Committee on the War Revenue bill were in caucus for about four hours to-day, and it is stated by members of the caucus that they practically reached an agreement on the most important items of difference between the two houses. They relate to the coinage of silver bullion, the form of the bond provision and the amount of the bonds, the inheritance tax, the duty on tea, etc. These questions have not yet been raised in the full conference, and the Republicans decline to state any points of their agreement. The general impression among Senators is that there will be some provision for coining the seigniorage and possibly all the silver builion in the Treasury, but it is not believed that the terms of the Senate provision will be accepted without material

The result of the Oregon election strengthened those opposed to making any concessions to silver, but it also had the effect of causing the Western Republican Senators to be all the more clamorous for recognition. They express confidence that their representations will not go unheeded, and they profess to speak upon assurances from Republican members of the con-

Two sessions of the full committee were held, but in these only matters of minor importance were passed upon, and as a rule the Senate amendments on these matters were accepted. Among the changes was one in the beer tax provision, making it definite that the stock on hand exempted should be the stock in the hands of dealers and not of browers. There is a contest over the Senate amendment exempting the tobacco stock on hand from taxation, but this schedule has not been passed upon. The indications are, however, that the Senate provision

laid down the general ends to be attained in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the War Board has The House conferrees are making a deter applemented this with every bit of information mined contest to relieve insurance agents from which could assist the commander-in-chief. But the license of \$12 a year, and they have indibeyond this, Admiral Sampson's authority is cated a tendency to allow the tax on bankers, brokers, theatres, etc., to stand if the insurance agents are not taxed. They are also making an practically without limit. Under these circum-

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The Author, e distinguished Nervo-Specialist, graduate of Harvard Medical College, Class of 1864. Also, lats Surgeon of 5th Mass. Reg. Vol.
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grade of lieutenant in 1871, while on special duty in Washington. After a short service in the Hydrographic Office, he was ordered to the United States ship Wasp, on the South Atlantic Station, and remained there for four years. From 1876 to 1873 he was on duty at the Naval Observatory and was next attached to the United States ship Ticonderoga for three years. From 1880 to 1884 he was on duty in the Nautical Almanac Office, in this city, part of the time acting as superintendent, after which he served two years on the European Station, first on the Quinchaug and then on the Jearsarge. He performed ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard from 1857 to 1889, and was then ordered to the Baitimore, on the Pacific Station, where he remained until April, 1893. He next served successively on the training-ship Richmond, the Constellation, the Olympia, the Franklin, the Minneapolis and the Washash, and cruised in nearly all parts of the world. While attached to the Baitimore in the Pacific he reached the grade of lieutenant-commander in April, 1892, and served as executive officer on all the vessels to which he was subsequently attached.

MILLER TO COMMAND THE POMPET. Key West, Fla., June 7 (Special).-Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Miller, of the sunken et Merrimac, has been assigned to the com

HAVOC CAUSED BY BIG GUNS

The GORHAM Coy. Continued from First Page. make a specialty of sets of

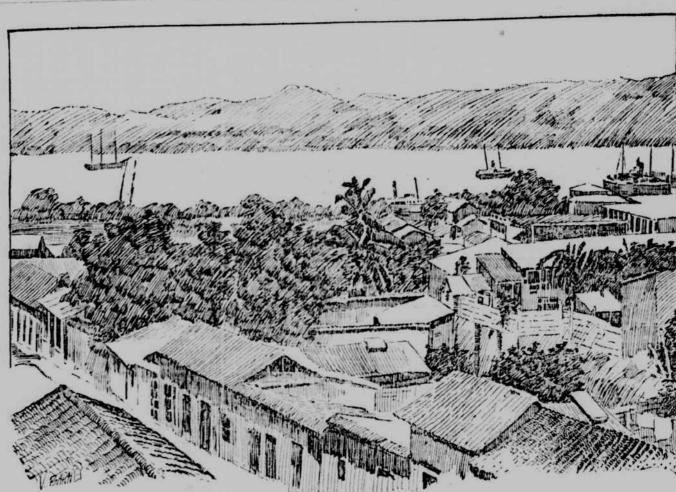
> Previous to the bombardment, orders were is sued to prevent firing on Morro Castle, as the American Admiral had been informed that Lieu-Merrimac are confined there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged Morro

fire shots upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight.

act without the co-operation of troops. Or, if circumstances warrant, he may refrain from any

proke out in the Catalina fort, and The firing of the fleet continued until 10

and Rear-Admiral Sampson hoisted the "Cease

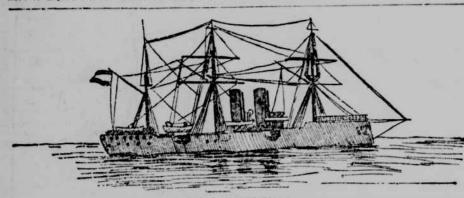


VIEW AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SHOWING HARBOR AND COBRE MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE.

of our own policy has been founded, has been conspicuous by absence. Admiral Sampson has never used his torpedo-boats as it was expected they would be used. He has never sent one of them into a Cuban port by night to destroy ships such as might be found at

"It is plain that if a 3,000-ton ship could run into the narrowest part of a channel at night, little torpedo-boats might have swarmed right through and into the inner harbor. What has caused the expectation of these advanced naval thinkers to be disappointed cannot yet be known, but unless things alter before the war is over we shall be found reconsidering our

mission).-Details from Spanish sources received | policy in this regard. here to-day of the bombardment this (Monday) "The officers and men of the Merrimac have

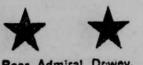


REINA MERCEDES.

Spanish cruiser said to have been badly damaged and her commander killed by American shells.

morning of the forts of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet, say the warships of the United States fired about fifteen hundred projectiles of all kinds. This fire, the Spaniards add, was answered by Morro Castle and the batteries at Zocapa and Punta Gorda. At noon, it is added, another bombardment began against Aguadores, east of Santiago de Cube, the firing lasting one hour. Both attacks, the Spaniards assert, were

repulsed. Morro Castle is admitted to have been damaged, as was the "exterior headquarters built



Rear Admiral Dowey. Our boys in blue have gone to thrush the boast-

ing Spanish Nation Whose tyranny o'er Cuba diagraces all creation. Their medicine is shot and shell; the Spaniards now are quaking.

This fact was quickly proved to them by Dewey

at Mantille Spanish ban't lick Uncle Sam, for he take

For there is quite a difference before and after

clearly acted with the greatest gallantry, and quite possibly Admiral Cervera's recognition of it may be a step toward peace.

"But I do not understand about Nava; Constructor Hobson. Whoever commanded the ship must have had great experience in pilotage. A naval architect has none. All the work to be done was in a special sense that of a naval officer pure and simple, and I cannot understand any one else being chosen."

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S VIEWS. Chicago, June 7 .- "I consider the American Navy,

ship for ship, gun for gun and man for man, un equaled by any navy in the world to-day," says ex-President Harrison. "The courage and daring our men, the personnel/of the officers of our ships, the gunnery, the nerve and spirit manifested navy for which there is no superior." While declining for obvious reasons to discuss the

war itself. Mr. Harrison spoke with enthusiasm of the greatness of the act of Lieutenant Hobson in sinking the Merrimae in the harbor of Santiago. "The act of Licutenant Hobson," he said, "has

few, if any, parallels in the history of the world. At Manila the act of Commodore Dewey was brave, ut he entered a hostile harbor to give shot for shot, to beat down his assailants, to triumph by "Lieutenant Hobson and his heroic crew not only

went with the Merrimac into the range of an awful fire, unable to reply, but with the interior of their casel loaded with torpedoes for her destruction, a the proper time. They went in unable to fire one gun at the enemy, and prepared to destroy the very deck under their feet. We search the pages of history in vain to find some act of heroism i.yr country and flag that approaches this."

shells after the fleet. But no one was injured, ; means of knowing when a battle is to be expect-One large shell fell close to the collier Justin.

Throughout the engagement, no American If the Spaniards stuck to their guns, and all

evidence is to the contrary, their loss must

SIEGE GUNS FOR CUBA.

Washington, June 7 (Special).-The siege guns that are going to Cuba with the army of invation have nearly all come from small ports not a part of the regular coast defence plan, but open to attack from the sea, and from many cities of considerable importance. The plan of mounting these guns was carried out by General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, who managed before the war began to get together a number of converted old rifles and smooth-bores and place them in position for the defences of such ports as Port Royal, Miami, Jupiter Inlet, St. Augustine, and several of the smaller towns along the Gulf Coast. These guns gave a fair defence, the General says, and would have kept at distance any light-draught ships entering the ports where they were mounted. Senator Tillman was one of the most per

sistent advocates of sending guns to these little

coast towns, and succeeded in getting the mouth

of the Cape Fear well protected. Other Southern Senators presented strong arguments and used such persuasion for defending ports in their States that soon all the siege guns availa their States that soon all the siege guns availa-ble were mounted on improvised emplacements. All this was accomplished at considerable out-lay of money. Lately orders came to ship every field gun to Tampa and other ports where troops are to embark for Cuba, and the work of remov-ing the pieces was begun. Senators are now ing the pieces was begun. Senators are now protesting against their removal, but they have been assured that, with Cervera in Santiago and the Cadiz fleet too decrepit to cross the ocean, the most exposed port need have no fear from Spanish bombardment. If any of the enemy attack these ports the war officials say that the old smooth-bores will keep off any ships that could get close enough inshore to operate their gups successfully.

MORE SPANISH CONGRATULATIONS.

Madrid June 7, 10 p. m .- In the Chamber of Deputies Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, read Admiral Cervera's dispatch and a dispatch from General Blanco to the effect that General Linares had repulsed an American attempt to effect a landing of troops at Aguadores.

The Senate, after hearing Admiral Cervera's dispatch, unanimously resolved to congratulate the army and navy.

CAMARA TO SAIL FOR CUBA. London, June 8 .- A dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from Gibraltar says that Admiral Camara, with the Cadiz reserve squadron, will sail for Cuba in a fortnight.

ed, or what the line of action is to be.

CABLE-CUTTING NOT YET FINISHED. Washington, June 7.-The cable-cutting ship sent down by the Signal Corps to Santiago to cut the cables connecting Cuba with the outside world has not yet completed that work, for General Greely, who is directly in charge of its work, had notice yesterday that the cable leading from Guantanamo to Hayti was still in operation. This particular cable was reported in the press dispatches to have been cut, but it is probable that a mistake has been made and that one of the local cables running along the Cuban coast was cut under the impression that it was the main line. It is believed, however, that this last link that remains to connect Madrid and Havana will not exist more than a day or two

longer. The cables connecting Key West and Havana will not be interfered with by the Government, inasmuch as the censorship exercised at Key West prevents them being used in the Spanish interest. The Government still permits commer-cial messages to pass over these cables providing they do not contain information that would be of assistance to Spain in conducting the war. It is supposed that under the guise of a com-mercial message the report reached Madrid of the arrival yesterday at Havana of the ship Ardilla, with a load of cattle.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE CABLES.

Washington, June 7.-Information received here to-day indicated that the French cable between Santiago de Cuba and Hayti had not been working since midnight last night. If such is the case General Blanco is cut off from communication with his home Government by that means. At the same time, it is understood that one of the English cables running south from Cuba to Jamaica is still in operation, although the officials find considerable difficulty in obtaining information regarding the working of the cables.

The difficulty of cutting off the Spanish from their home Government has demonstrated the necessity for the Government ownership of a cable-vessel, and General Greely, Chief Signal officer of the Army, in speaking about the matter to-day, said he hoped that hereafter the United States would own such a ship, whether the country was at peace or at war. One could be easily purchased for \$200,000, he said, and if the Signal Service had had such a ship at its command at the beginning of the war, Cuba would have been isolated in a week so far as the cable was concerned.

JAMAICA'S NEUTRALITY LAWS. London, June 8 .- The correspondent of "The Times" at Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"The Government here is much exercised over

onslaught on Senator Chilton's amendment ex-tending the provisions in regard to proprietary medicines to other articles, and the Senate's representatives indicate a disposition to yield on

this point.

Senator Allison expressed the opinion at noon that a report would be made to-morrow, but when adjournment was taken for the night he modified the statement, saying that, while he thought the committee could conclude its work to-morrow, it would not be able to report before Thursday. There are," he said, "many things on which

we are on the verge of agreement, but no im-portant matters on which we can be said to have reached a complete understanding."

THE CASE AGAINST CARRANZA. Montreal, Quebec, June 7 .- No actual move has

yet been made in the capias case against Lieutenant Carranza and Señor Du Bosc, but their counsel will try to have the capias quashed to-morrow or next day, and if successful will have Detective Kellert arrested again, this time for malicious arrest. It appears that though a selzure was put upon their deposit in the Bank of Montreal, the Spaniards managed to with-draw their money before the papers were served.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Washington, June 7 .- It will be good news for many persons interested, directly or indirectly, in claims against the Spanish Government grow ing out of ill treatment in Cuba or less to property sustained there to know that the State Department has not lost sight of them, and that their interests are to be fully conserved when it comes to a final settlement between the United States and Spain. These claims on file in the State Department now amount to an aggregate of \$16,000,000, and it is the purpose when a treaty of peace is drawn to provide therein for their settlement, either directly or through the more usual means of a joint claims commission.

LIEUT.COMMANDER STURDY DEAD Key West, Fla., June 7 (Special).-Lieutenant-

Commander Edward W. Sturdy, commanding the U. S. S. Pompey, a collier, died on board his ship yesterday afternoon from apoplexy. The Pompey was on her way here with a cargo of coal for the fleet, having left Norfolk Navy Yard last week. Captain Sturdy was somewhat unwell during the trip, but no serious result was anticipated until yesterday, when the fatal stroke came. The body was brought into port this morning

The funeral was held in the First Methodist Church this afternoon. An escort of three companies of marines accompanied the funeral procession to the city cemetery, where the buria! took place, with full naval honors.

Lieutenant-Commander Sturdy leaves a widow and three daughters, all living at Annapolis, near the Naval Academy. He was born in Massachusetts. and entered the Naval Academy in February, 1863. He was promoted to be ensign in 1868, and was attached to the United States ship Pensacola, on the the enforcement of the neutrality laws in its en- | Pacific Station, for two years. He reached the